AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE.

Member of Congress from Vermont:

The following letter is from the Hon Solomon Pool,

Washington, D. C. June 1 Dwan Sir: In your note of this morning, you ask "for a expression of my opinion in regard to your medicine,

re to state, that from the experience I have had, in ca-ing a severe attack of Dyspepsia in my own family, and

and more severe eases, arising in families of members of Congress with whom I am acquainted. Ithink it an ince !-

uable medicine, and hope that such circulation will I a

iven to it as will bring it within the reach of all who a. a

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My Dean Sin: Having experienced results of a satis-actory character from the use of Wistor's Balsam of

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two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have or

its reacyating power.

I was first induced to try this medicine as an experi-

ment, about two years since, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well might gone with eccumulation and whose relief from the use of

line, and toost clearly demonstrating, to my mind, us feat value as a restorative, that only needs a larr trial to

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SHALL we have your hearty co-operation in our efforts to place in the monds of every intelligent reader these two books?

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A TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS.

iem to the worse, nearly ventuals, the may learn much, it oftens.

Mon and Women of Americal you may learn much, it on with from these THIRTY THER/SAND CANADIAN SLAVES. They can take you behind the centum, and tell rou of the practical workings of the slave system—that beautiful Christian, "Domorates institution of Americal, which finds so many apologists and defenders. They can tell you of the sufferings tods, privations, and perits, which they endured and suffered in effecting their escape from the land of broadage; and they will speak to you of their present prospects and hopes, in their undisturbed Camedian homes.

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a most graphic description or what he saw and heard the workings of the "patriarchal institution," daring a coyene," sepair among the planters of the extreme sum—toose modern Abraham. I make and Jacobs, Har whave had such opportunities for close observation as r. Parsons. He penetrated where, perhaps, no cheer orthern men had ever preceded him, and saw in dentity

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THE HOME MAGAZINE.

BY DR. C. G. PARSONS.

BY BENJAMIN DREW.

D. H. MULFORD,

BROOKLINE, February 5, 1851.

ted with that distressing malady.

Respectfully, yours.

If genuine, signed L BUTTS

addressed, and for sale by his arents.

KANSAS. Proceedings of the State Convention.

From the St. Louis Democrat ADMINISTRATIVE

Topeka, November 6.—The Convention went to Committee of the Whole on Report No. 17. As amended, the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, State Geologist, State Printer, and Prison Inspectors, are to be elected for two years, by the

STATE SCRIP

The special committee to whom was referred certain resolutions on the subject of issuing evidences of debt against the State of Kansas, and to make the same bear interest, and also to report the items legitimately chargeable against he State of Kansas," reported these resolu-

Resolved, That the evidence of indebtedness ought, in the opinion of the committee, to bear ulerest at ten per centum per annum. Resolved, That items of work done or money expended in the election of a Delegate to Con-

ress, are not legitimate charges against the Resolved, That in view of the work which the clerks are required to perform, owing to the he and night sessions that are held by the Conrention, we recommend that the principal clerks and reporter be allowed six dollars per liem for their services, and the other clerks five

dellars per diem. MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS. The select committee to whom was referred ,

a resolution offered by Mr. Goodin, reported the following:
Resolved, That the General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the sepinterestate of a married woman, either in prop erty real, personal, or mixed, shall ever be made abject to the disposal of the husband, or subect to the payment of the debts of the husband, in any manner, unless by written consent of the wife first obtained, duly acknowledged, and recorded, witnessed by at least two witnesses, to named by the wife. That the General Asembly shall have no power to pass any law dethe maintenance, education, and care of their children; and in no case shall the mother

of insanity, intemperance, or other gross impro-BOUNDARIES OF KANSAS.

Kansas, as bounded by its organic law, extonds to the Rocky Mountains, some 700 miles from the Missouri river. It is about 190 miles rom north to south. In the debate on the reort of the committee on apportionments, Mr. Pawnee, suggested that Kansas be on the west by a line drawn north and th, about 180 miles from the Missouri river. his would make a large and almost square tate: the majority of the delegates seemed to favor the division; but, supposing that Congress had the power to bound the Territories, ved the boundaries as indicated in the Kan-

-Nebraska Act. Topelat, November 8-11 P. M .- The evenany session met at 61 o'clock. Mr. Schuyler lesired that a letter from S. P. Chase, the Govar elect of Ohio, be read for information. Mr. Parcott and Mr. Delahay expressed their disapprobation of reading the letter, as out of order in a legislative body; while Mr. Robin son, on the contrary, gave notice, that if Mr. Delahar's Nebraska resolution passed, he would

move a resolution of congratulation on Mr. FIRTH OF FUTURE PARTIES. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Delahay's "Nebraska Resoalion." and the amendments offered to it. The resolution, as reported from the ommittee to whom it was referred, reads thus: Resolved, That this Convention approve the rinciple of Squatter Sovereignty, and non-in-

tervention of the people of the States, as well gress, in the local affairs of the Terr Mr. Crosby's substitute is as follows: Resolved. That the action of the bill under hich the Territory of Kansas was organized

as not secured that which it professed to guarmty; that the authorities thus constituted ave utterly failed to secure the tranquillity of this Territory, or the political rights of the citithat, therefore, we fall back upon e principles of popular sovereignty, as enunsuch principles alone to have been sustained in the passage of the Kunsas-Nebraska Bill, and elieving that in the present emergency ich is the only means of securing the political rights of he people of Kansas, or the peace and Dr. Sobinson's amendment, by way of pream-

Mr. Delahay's resolution, is taken from mable of a series of resolutions drawn the executive committee, adopted at a pass meeting at Lawrence some time ago. It in these words:
Whereas the Territorial Government as now

astituted for Kansas has proved a failure, After considerable discussion the vote was don-15 against, 16 for, Mr. Delahay's reso-

eeling. The "previous question" was de numered as a gag faw. Dr. Robinson gave no that he would move a reconsideration to The Republican and Democratic parties have

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 27, 1855. the Editor of the National Era:

The Kensus Herald, a paper of no respecta ly, published at this place to the number of sixty copies, after commenting upon an

New York Tribune of October the under the head of McCrea's Case, closes Now, that paper is so extremely low of

aracter, and so notoriously despised by the tizens, that it would be an injury to any paper Its proprietors having been actually engaged in the assault on Mr. Philips, who is beloved, thaps, more generally than any man in this

and his paper advocate, viz: that if the will endorse his denial and statements the Herald as true, in his own hand, and the manuscript in the hands of one of Crea's counsel, or will take that article up mself, and will give it a full and fair denia ion deposite the manuscript as aforesaid, shall have a full and free publication. And we will attend to the Judge's case as soon as be grand jury sits. If we can't get justice, we

FROM PARKVILLE.

We are in receipt of intelligence from Platte ty relative to the unsettled condition of there, which we have time only this detail in the briefest space. rmant was an eye-witness of what he has led to us; and his account, so far as it goes, fully depended upon. Mr. Park, accomsince. He was kindly received and em quietly about his business, expecting as as that was settled to proceed to Texas. or two after his arrival, he was informed, authority, that the "secret association ome days previously in Platte city, at "Platte County Artillery;" that ds: and that they would be down some ing of that week. Revolvers were reportd to have been sent down, and letters were said ! have been received, stating that the Associawould destroy Parkville, if opposition was

Intelligence of this state of affairs having spread through the town, about two of the inhabitants assembled, and sed resolutions inviting Mr. Park to remain, At the same time, a committee was appointed to meet the secret body, when they came into town, and represent the wishes and determination of hers, made speeches to the crowd, in support Kyle, Edwin Barrett, R. M. Corwin. d justice and right. When the committee of he secret organization arrived, they were met R. Sawin, J. C. Maine, E. C. Baker. January another committee left town. Next day, another committee arrived. In the mean time, several men from the surrounding counties had gathered into the town, to defend Mr. P. Cobb, M. S. Robinson.

Col. Burnes then asked them if they were satisfied, to which they responded, "No!" Col. Burnes then said: "Then let the principle be settled in blood. We ask the honors of war. Set your day, and we will meet you, but don't sneak down in the night. Come openly, and blood will flow as freely as in the Mexican war. We fight for principle, for right!" Col. Summers added: "Let them come, and the streets of Parkville will be hotter than hell in fifteen minutes!" Meetings, both of the friends of law and order and of the secret league, continued to be held, up to the time when our information terminates, and all kinds of exciting rumors prevailed. It was reported that Atchison was at Platte City. Our informant learns that prop-ositions for civil war and disunion had been strongly urged by members of the secret league. We shall await further tidings with auxiety.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis Democrat, 20th.

The Free State Constitutional Convention. which has been in session at Topeka, in Kansas Territory, concluded its deliberations on Saturday evening, November 10. The resolu-tion offered by Mr. Delahay, endorsing the prin-ciple of the Nebraska bill, was rejected. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 15th day of December.

The Pro-Slavery State Convention met at Leavenworth, November 14th, 1855. Governor Shannon was appointed President, and Stringfellow Secretary. The Governor, on taking the chair, made a vehement speech against the Free State movement. He said that the Legislature was a legal body, and that they who would not obey the laws passed by it, committed treason against the Government; that Reeder's election was a revolutionary movement, and that they who voted for him on the 9th of October nullified the organic act. He added, that if Congress should by any means sauction the Constitution of the Free State Convention, nothing more nor less than civil

war must follow. The resolutions passed by the Pro-Slavery be deprived of her children, except on account Convention are in keeping with Gov. Shannon's speech. They denounce Mr. Reeder—they endorse the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and pronounce the purposes of the Free State Convention treasonable. They conclude by pledging "the law and order party, Union-loving party, and State Rights party, of Kansas Territory," to the

support of Governor Shannon.

The grand jury of the United States District Court, sitting at Leavenworth, has found a bill of indictment for murder against McCrea. The grand jury, as empannelled at the September term, consisted of sixteen men, and could not find a bill against him. The present jury was packed by the Court, without the knowledge of McCrea or his counsel, by the addition of six jurors, who, as is reported, were understood to be against McCrea.

THE CINCINNATI KNOW NOTHING CON-VENTION.

This Convention, in obedience to a call signed by the Bolters from the Philadelphia Convention, on the adoption of the twelfth section, assembled on Wednesday, 20th November. We give below the proceedings, as reported by the New York Herald: When the Convention was called to order.

there were about fifty persons in the room; forty of them were delegates. General Williamson, of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair.

The following was then put and carried: Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention shall be kept secret, until otherwise ordered.

The reporters and others then withdrew, and | well founded. the Convention proceeded to perfect its organ

Messrs. Walburn, of Pennsylvania; Sheets, o Indiana; Geer, of Illinois; Guthrie, of Michigan; and Knight, of Rhode Island, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. They reported that the States of Ohio, Illinois, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Michigan, were represented in the Convention-forty-three delegates in all. The Committee on Permanent Organization

onsisted of C. C. Wick, J. T. Knight, of Rhode Island; Maddox, of Vermont; S. M. Allen, of Massachusetts; N. W. Wise, Chancey Knapp, and James C. Moody, of Indiana. They reported the following list of permanent officers, which was ratified by the Convention: President-Thomas B. Ford, of Ohio.

Vice Presidents-Wm. Sheets, of Indiana; S. M. Allen, of Massachusetts. Secretary-W. W. Deavenhower, of Pennsyl-

vania. Sergeant-at-Arms-J. G. Sutter, of Ohio. The President addressed the Convention urging union and harmony in the party all over the country, and advising the Convention to make no sectional issues, but endeavor to get the whole American party on a national plat-

J. W. Dawson, of Indiana, offered a resolution proposing to expunge the twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform, and substitute in its stead a deciaration that Slavery is not a naional, but a sectional issue, and must be settled as such by the States.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved that this resolution, and all others, be referred to a commit-This was carried, and the following commit-

tee appointed; Messrs. Sheets, of Indiana; Spooner, of Ohio Geer, of Illinois; Maddox, of Vermont; Knight, of Rhode Island; Keith, of Massachusetts; Sewall, of Pennsylvania; and Wood, of Michi-

Mr. Gossler, of Pennsylvania, the anthor the resolution excluding the reporters, offered a resolution recommending delegates of States represented here to advocate, in place of the twelfth section, the resolution offered at the Philadelphia Grand Council, by Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, excluding Slavery alto-

gether from the platform. Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, also offered a resolution to

get rid of the Slavery issue.

Mr. Moody, of Indiana, offered a resolution ecommending the abolition of all rituals, tests, &c., and allowing each State Council to regulate its own matters, without regard to the Na-

This was laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned for dinner.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock. Mr. C. Knapp, of Michigan, offered a resolution ignoring the famous twelfth section alto-gether, and declaring that it was not proper for the American party to trouble itself about sec-There was some debate on this proposition

several of the Abolition delegates being rather indignant. It was closed by a strong national speech from Governor Johnston, at the concluon of which, the Convention adjourned. The popular plan to-night is to recommend

a special session of the Grand Council at Philadelphia, on the 18th of February next, four days before the Nominating Council meets, at which the twelfth section shall be cut altogether, and the principle of State sovereignty substituted, allowing the South to hold niggers in peace and the North to work on the straight native platform, without regard to Slavery at all. Something like this will be done, at any rate. There will be no attempt at forming a Northern party. The chances for the party in 1856 are considered too good to be imperiled in that way. The Convention here is in the hands of men who think their distinctive American principles of more consequence than Seward nig-

Thursday, November 22, 1855. The Convention re-assembled this morning

at 10 o'clock, fifty-one delegates present, as Ohio.-Joseph Burnett, Thos. H. Ford, Cal-

set the secret body, when they came into town, drepresent the wishes and determination of edizens of Parkville. Much discussion took H. Griswold, T. G. Vanslyck, E. A. Spencer, ace on the streets, and Maj. Richardson, Col. A. McKay, J. H. Bamer, O. S. Fishback, Henners, Col. Burnes, Capt. Burney, and ry Ebbert, Thomas C. Ware, D. Heaton, B. S.

act business; and while he could never concede a single right, he was ready to do anything that was manly and honorable to prevent the effusion of blood; but he was in the hands of his friends.

Stephen Warren, C. A. Walburn, J. Williamson, Robert M. Riddle, J. H. Sewall, T. J. Powers, W. W. Wise, Richard Coulter, F. S. Stambock.

Michigan.—Chauncey Knapp, Wm. Wood. Michigan.-Chauncey Knapp, Wm. Wood,

M. A. Machaughton.
Wisconsin.—John Lockwood. Brother Bartlett, of Kentucky, President of he National Council, was present.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a
Conservative platform, and the ten minutes

a small minority.

The platform, which requests that the National Council will expunge the twelfth section, denounces the Kansas act, and claims that no more slave States shall be admitted into the

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, offered a resoution, asking the Grand Council to blot out the twelfth section, and make a platform upon which the North and the South could both stand, without violence to the principles of the majority of the people in either. Mr. Allen thinks that the Grand Council next February might fix up a plan for a truly national organi zation, leaving each State to hold its peculiar views on the Slavery question. Mr. Allen is a fair representative of the moderate men in the

On the other hand, there is a Seward Fusio party, headed by Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, President of the State Council. They want an Aboition platform, so as to bring about a fusion

with the Black Republicans. There are two reports for a platform, and lots of amendments. A sharp debate is now

Friday, November 23, 1855. In the Know Nothing Convention, yesterday, he afternoon and evening sessions were entire

ly devoted to the discussion of the majority re-port, which was finally adopted in a vote by ates of 93 to 11. The report characterizes the Missouri Comromise as an infraction of plighted faith, and demands its restoration; declaring that if efforts to that end fail in Congress, admission into the Union should be refused to any new State tolerating Slavery, and formed out of territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise; protests against coalescing with any party that demands the abandonment of American principles or a disorganization of the American party; and recommends a meeting of the delegates at Philadelphia on the

19th February next. The minority report was sustained chiefly by the Ohio and Michigan delegations, but was ejected. It insisted on the exclusion of Slavery from the National territory, and declared that proscription on account of birthplace was unwarranted. It recommended the party to act openly, regarded the Slavery question as the paramount issue, recommended river and harbor improvements, and a generous foreign

The Convention, after adopting a vote of thanks to its officers, adjourned sine die at mid-

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT CON-GRESS.

Congressional elections have now been held n all the States, and, with the exception of four vacancies in the Senate and one in the House. the 34th Congress is complete.

The Senate will consist of fifteen Republi-

the proportion is who favor the extension of Freedom, it is larger than it has been in that body for many years. It is not easy to classify the House of Representatives. The same member is frequently

claimed by two or three distinct parties; and such is the disorganized state of old party lines, that the claim of each may in some cases be

claimed that 127 are, or have been, members of the Democratic party. At the same time, it is ascertained that 123 are Republicans, support ed and elected on the platform of opposition o Slavery extension.

Either of these, were party demarcations strictly drawn, would be a majority of the House. But it is morally certain that, upon all relating to Freedom or Slavery, both the Know Nothings and Democrats will be divided. Nor is there even any prominent question of naturalization or office upon which the Know Nothings can act together. Neither is there any question of Democratic or Administration policy upon which the Democrats can agree. But upon what will be the main subjects of debate and action this winter, viz: questions growing out of Slavery extension, the lines are marked with tolerable distinctness. For all practical purposes, therefore, the House stands:

ILLNESS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS .- Dr. E. Read, the physician of Judge Douglas, writes rom Terre Haute, Indiana, November 19, to the Chicago Times as follows:

"I have noticed various paragraphs in relaion to the illness of Hon. S. A. Douglas, who is under my professional care, which may have ome tendency to mislead the public mind as to his real condition. Knowing the general anxiety throughout the country in regard to nim, and that the time is near at hand when it may be expected that he will resume his duties in the Senate, I have thought it due to his friends and the public to state that for the last three weeks he has been seriously ill, and that luring that time he has not been able to leave his bed. At one period, there was a slight mendment of his symptoms, which induced the hope of a speedy recovery; but it proved to be delusive, and there is not now any change which would warrant me in saying when it will be prudent or safe for him to leave his room. I trust this statement will likewise afford the proper apology to the Judge's numerous cor-respondents, as he has not been, nor is he now, in a condition either to write or dictate.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.-We see no reason to change our opinion, that the session of the Legislature will go over without the election of a Senator.

On the first ballot last winter, Mr. Benton received forty votes; Mr. Atchison, fifty-six; Mr. Doniphan, fifty-nine—and there was one vote scattering, (Whig.) Since that time, there have been some changes. Carroll county, which then gave a vote for Doniphan, will now give one, we guess, for Atchison. Cass county is represented by a Whig now, in place of a Bentonite, who resigned; and Mr. Benton's vote is further reduced by the untimely death of two of his political friends at the Gasconade Bridge, and by injuries received by two others, which prevent their appearance at Jefferson City. According to our calculations, Mr. Benton's strength on joint ballot is reduced to thirtyfour votes-a sufficient number, under a skilful leader, to prevent the election of Atchison, or

to induce any other party to raily to them.

St. Louis Republican, Nov. 20.

any of his immediate friends, but not enough

North Adams Transcript says;
"The vote of this Congressional district for Governor, at the late election, was, for Rockwell 5,139, Beach 4,201, Gardner 3,203, Walley 405, Rockwell over Gardner 1,936. It will be recollected that this is Rev. Mark Trafton's district, where last year his plurality over Goodrich was 2,638—a change in one year of 4,574. In the entire vote last year, Mr. Trafton lacked but 93 of a clear majority, while this year he lacks

LETTER FROM THE POPE.-A letter from the Pope, addressed to the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of New York, dated in January last, has just been published in the Freeman's Journal. The object of the communication is to commend the friends of the church in New York to co-operate in the establishing at Rome of a college for the education of American clergymen,

LAKE DISASTERS, &c.—Buffalo, Nov. 24.— A terrible gale was experienced here yesterday, but as yet we have not heard of any serious

RETALIATION ON THE ABOLITION STATES The following is a copy of the bill introduced nto the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, "to provide for garnishment in

certain cases, and for other purposes:" Whereas it is provided, by the Constitution of the United States, that fugitives from service or labor, escaping from one State into another, shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such slave or slaves may belong: And rule was adopted. This was victory for the whereas the citizens of the State of Georgia Conservatives. The Black Republicans are in have been wronged and injured in their proper y by a failure on the part of certain States to ecognise and enforce this provision of the sol

emn compact aforesaid, for remedy whereof:
SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the State of Goorgia in General Assembly met, and it is her by enacted by the authority of the same, That when any slaves shall have escaped or hay hereafter escape from his or her owner, and flee to any other State, or be carried to any other State; and if the owner of such slavi or slaves, his agent or attorney in fact, the eto authorized by said owner, shall demand I im, her, or them, from the Governor of the State to which the escape has been made, or to which such slave or slaves has been carried, such demand to declare the loss of the slave of slaves, the value thereof, and the hire of the same, and said demand to contain a description of such slave or slaves, the age, sex, complexion and name thereof, which demand, with the facts therein stated, shall be verified by the oath of the owner of such slave, his agent or attpracy, before any officer authorized to administed an oath; and if, after such demand, such slave or slaves shall not be delivered up, on claim a oresaid, within thirty days thereafter, then and in that event each and every citizen and body cor-porate of said State to which such fugitive may ave escaped or been carried, shall be decided, held, and bound, as debtors, to the said owner of such slave or slaves, to the full amount of the value of said slave or slaves, and the hire SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the au

thority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the owner of such slave or slaves, upon the happening of the contingencies specified in the foregoing section, to make an affidavit before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths, that his slave or slaves has or have escaped or been carried to another State, that he has made demand and claimed them from the Governor of the State to which said slave or slaves had been carried, in pursuance of the terms of the second section of this act, and that thirty days have elapsed since the service of the said demand, and that said slave or slaves have or have not been delivered at the time of the making of the affidavit, and shall also, in said affidavit, state the value of the slave or slaves, ty in this State; and when so filed, it she, the duty of the Clerk of said Court to is ue a summons of garnishment, directed to the Steriff of said county, to cite such person or pe sons or bodies corporate as may be named by the affidavit to appear at the next term of the ! upebe held in and for said county, rior Court to twenty days after the said citation by the Steriff as aforesaid, to answer what he, she, or it was indebted to any citizen of or body corpor te of the State to which such slave or slaves may

have escaped or been carried at the time of such service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the an cans and forty-three of other parties. Small as thority aforesaid, That if such garnishee shall fail to appear and make answer, a judgment "nisi" shall be rendered and entered by the Court against him, her, or it, in favor of the affiant, for the amount of the value and hire specified in the affidavit, which said judgment shall be made final at the next term, unless good cause be shown for the failure to answer, and a full answer be then filed; and when such shall admit that at the time of the service, or since the service aforesaid, he, they, she, or it, was indebted to any citizen, firm, or body corporate, of such State, to which said slave for slaves has escaped or been carried as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Court to call a Jury of twelve men to come, who shall upon proof assess the value of the said slave or slaves so escaping, and the value of the hire thereof, and thereupon the Court shall render a judgment against such garnishee for the amount to as-

sessed, provided the same does not exceed the amount admitted in the answer, and execution issue accordingly in favor of the affiant. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the answer of the garnishee shall deny indebtedness as aforesaid, or shall not admit an amount sufficient to pay off and discharge the value of the slave or slaves so escaping as aforesaid, and the hire thereof as assessed by the Jury aforesaid, then and in that case execution shall issue for such an amount as is admitted to be due, and the affiant shall institute like proceedings in any other county against any other person or per sons, and upon a return of "nulla bona," the Sheriff, on an execution so obtained against any garnishee as aforesaid, when the answer admits any amount to be due, said affiant shall

have the like proceedings against any person in any other county.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the payment by any garnishee of a judgment under this act shall be a discharge, to the extent of such payment, from any liability to such a citizen of such defaulting State, as such garnishee shall admit in his answer was his creditor at the time of

the service of garnishment. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any garnishee shall answer that he gave a note or notes, or bill or bills of exchange, or other commercial securi-ty, for the payment of the debt due from him to such citizen of said defaulting State, and that said securities for money were not due at the time of the service of said garnishment, and were payable to beater or order, such gar-nishee shall still be deemed and held the debtor of the payee, unless he shall further answer that he was, before the said service, notified that the same had been transferred, and to whom such transfer had been made.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted by the au thority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

THE BREAD LEAGUES,-These organizations have assumed an importance in our city, rendering them worthy of general consideration and we might devote space in our columns to an estimate of the results that will probably flow from this movement. There are defects in the plans of most of these Leagues that will render them of no avail, as far as economy i concerned. Most of them look to a single ope ration, and then they terminate. But there is a plan, proposed by the Philadelphia Flour and Produce Company, which promises something permanent. According to this proposition eight or ten individuals will be incorporated securing a charter for ten years. The amount of their capital is \$50,000. The number of the shares of stock is 2,500. To become member, each person must pay the sam of five dollars on a share, and the remainder of the value of a share in regular instalments. The subscribers to the stock will receive the quantity of flour they desire, at only five per cent. advance on the original cost. The operations of this Society are at present confined to flour but, if successful, they will be extended to other articles necessary for the support of the household. Without expressing any opinion as to the probable success of any other plan, this seems to us to promise to be a sensible and proper investment for the economical.

Philadelphia American

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES. - New York Nov. 23.—The Times correspondent telegraphs that Secretary Dobbin has addressed a letter to Mr. Crampton, tendering the thanks of our Government for the generous promptness with which the British Admiral Johnston, on the coast of Brazil, recently placed the British steamer Trident at the service of Com. Siater, to search for the missing boats containing the orew of the American ship Cleopatra, abandoned at sea.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamer Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday, with accounts from London and Liverpool to the 10th instant. Our telegraphic correspondents have furnished the following summary of her news:

ENGLAND. The excitement respecting a war with the United States has quite subsided. The leading ournals are ashamed of the panic, and are attempting to excuse it, and let themselves gently down by attributing the pretended hostile attitude of the United States to an election ruse on the part of the President and his Cabinet. Intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express but, which are much in favor; and those who themselves pained and humiliated by the whole

FRANCE Another false report has been circulated, of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated to be not of an unfavorable character in general, though it shows a diminution of £1,000,000. Its notes in circulation have been largely reduced. SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are arising between Spain and England, partly in relation to the case of Mr. Boylan, British subject, who was expelled from Cuba, notwithstanding an agreement on the part of Spain to submit his grievances to the arbitration of the British Consul at New Orleans. Great Britain demands indemnity for Boylan's losses. ITALY.

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany still remains unsettled. A correspondno doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily, and that several of the insurgents have been captured and shot. Arrests ave also been made at Palermo.

RUMORED DISPOSITION FOR PEACE. It is rumored that Russia accepts the office of mediation between Denmark and the United

Gen. Canrobert is now at Stockholm, charged with the mission of bringing Sweden into the alliance against Russia. Sweden is required o either assent to or reject the proposition defi-

It was reported, from Berlin, that Russia had recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria, of her wish to renew negotiations, and that General Bourquency had returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals for Russia. It was further reported that Prince Gortschakoff and diplomatists from Vienna and Ministers from the other German Courts are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw, in the middle of November, when the question of renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to further efforts to obtain peace. A French camp of 50,000 men is being form-

ed in Silistria. THE WAR.

The rumors of a battle near Simpheropol turned out to be false. Despatches from Sebastopol say that the Russian projectiles reach almost every spot in the city, and that a desultory fire was kept up on both sides. The Allies say that the Russians are making preparations for a retreat. Gen. Levaillant has been appointed French Governor of Sebastopol. Gen. Campbell, taking

offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington asks leave to return. The French troops are to garrison Kinburn. and the English bave returned to Sebastopol. On the 3d, a French force from Eupatoria, on a reconnoissance, fell in with a large body f Russians, and offered them battle; but the Russians retired after exchanging a few rounds of artillery. The French afterwards burnt several towns and villages on their route, and re-

turned to Eupatoria.
Odessa advices say that Gen. Todtleben is fast making Nicolaieff defensible. It is reported by the chief of General Simpson's staff in the ed that Odessa will be dismantled, and the guns Crimea, dated October 9th, it appears that the sent to Nicolaieff. Gen. Luders is posted be- officers of the United States Army who are on tween Kinburn and Cherson. The Czar had returned direct to St. Peters-

burgh, from Nicolaieff. It was reported, from Odessa, that the Allies had effected a landing near Perekop, and that the Russians were hastening to oppose them; United States Army will receive from the Combut the report was doubted. St. Petersburgh despatches say that the Rus-

hundred thousand. Omer Pasha, in Asia, has opened friendly relations with Schamyl. Selim Pasha is to be stationed at Erzeroum with the imperial guard, | Orleans, Nov. 24 .- The Daniel Webster arrifrom whence he would threaten the rear of the Russians besieging Kars. Omer Pasha commenced to march on Kartai on the 20th, with

twenty-two battalions. Advices from Persia mention the departure of Ambassadors for St. Petersburgh. THE LATEST.

A telegraphic despatch, dated at Vienna, on the 9th instant, says: " Despatches received at the Turkish embassy state that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 29th October, and continued throughout the whole of the following day. The result is not known.' Advices from Russia show a more warlike feeling.

THE MARKETS Liverpool, Nov. 10. -Cotton is active, owing to a scarcity of current qualities, and an advance of id. has been fully established on some descriptions. Sales of the week 77,000 bales, nearly one-third of which was for speculation and export.

Breadstuffs generally have advanced, and all descriptions closed active. Flour has advanced 1s.; wheat 3d.; corn 2s. 6d. Provisions are unchanged. Sugars have considerably advanced. Money is easier. Consols 88% for money

The business in American stocks was limited. Virginia 5's 84 @ 85; Maryland sterling 91 (a) A telegraphic despatch, dated at London this morning, states that the corn market is very firm, and that flour and wheat has advanced at

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The published despatches from the Com-manding Generals of the Allies are to October 27th. These announce the decision to garrison Kinburn with French troops, and the expected return of the English to the Crimea

early in November.

An exchange of prisoners with the Russians had brought from Odessa, on the 25th ultimo, 152 officers and soldiers. The prisoners had been kept at Vorentz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and fifty-one deserters.

Reconnoissances continued, but no fighting of any importance had occurred. Gen. Simpson pronounces the weather "magnificent and says the health of the English troops "all that can be desired." Gen. Pelissier, in his order of the day, October 20th, says, the garrison of Kinburn was composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 1,390 sol-diers, who left the place with the honors of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammuni-tion and supplies of different kinds. Kinburn is the key to the mouth of the Bug and Dnei-

the safety of Nicolaieff, and Todtleben is said

to be "working wonders" in the way of its de-

fences. Forts, redoubts, and gunboats, are to be employed. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the place are said already to have fled, in anticipation of the approaching storm; and at Cherson matters are much in the same state. Reports from Russian sources state that considerable reinforcements had recently reached the Crimea, together with an ample supply of provisions. The accounts from Vienna continue to repeat the old story, that the Russians were about to take the offensive. The Allied troops before Sebastopol continued their early morning turnouts, at about five o'clock, though all anticipation of any attack seems to have been given up. The respective armies were gradually falling into their old quarters. They

cold, and were accompanied by severe frost and

The Allied army was still busy with their roads and winter quarters. About twenty miles were in progress in different directions, and some ten thousand men were busy at work on them. Men were also employed in clearing wells, stacking provisions, and, above all, in getting up for themselves shelters of various kinds from the stormy weather of a Crimean winter. The wood hut sent out from England seems to be but little valued; stone huts are the favorite homes of "the upper ten." Those who are not able to erect a stone mansion, but are yet pretty well-to-do, open a subterranean cannot secure either of these aristocratic sort of mansions, content themselves with a double

tent or hut. In Prince Gortschakoff's order of the day, dated October 15, a part of which is published in the Paris Constitutionnel, (in which the General announces that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea, according to circumstances,) there

is this significant passage:
"We will never voluntarily abandon this country, where St. Vladimir received the water grace after his conversion to Christianity; but there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has deigned to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence. If it should be the will of God that we should do so, it is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, ent of the London Morning Post says there is who has arrived in our vicinity, to provide for

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, Nov. 24 .- The steamship Canada arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The monetary article in the Daily News. dated Friday evening, 9th instant, says: "The English stock market to-day showed decided buoyancy, owing chiefly to the support given by the recent withdrawing of stock by the public, and to the approaching declaration of the half-yearly dividend on the 7th of December. A rise of three-eighths per cent. was temporarily btained. In the afternoon, however, the market, though retaining steadiness of character, experienced a relapse, and the closing quotations were only one quarter per cent. higher than those of yesterday. The discount market was quieter, the rates ruling as before. At Paris, to day, the three per cents closed a shade lower than the quotations of Thursday. It is stated that about half a million of the last in-stalment on the Turkish loan has still to be remitted to Constantinople. As another instalment of the three-quarters of a million will be paid by the subscribers on the 23d instant, it is evident that the drain of specie this quarter, coupled with the still unsatisfied requirements of the Bank of France, will tend to diminish the belief which for some time has been enter tained, that the money market might be ex-

Australian gold." The British Government has officially pro nibited the exportation of saltpetre from the East India Company's territories to any other ports but Liverpool and London. The Govern- | will send them in packages, at the expense of ment has also ordered all vessels that were loading in England with saltpetre and nitrate | \$1.25 per hundred copies. Address of soda, for the United States, to discharge the same. The ship Catharine, of New York, Capt. Edmands, which was loading at London for oston, had been ordered by Government to be discharged of the saltpetre on board. The losses by the late gale on the coast o

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA.-From the subjoined extract of a general order issued a visit of military observation to the scene of hostilities in the East are treated with the same courtesy in the camp of the Allies as when

England are estimated at two and a half mil-

ons of dollars.

enjoying the hospitality of the Russians : No. 4. The undermentioned officers of th missariat rations for themselves and servants and forage for their horses, during their stay i sian Crimean army is provisioned for eight the Crimea: Major Delafield, United States months, and a Vienna paper says that the Engineers; Major Mordecai, United States Russian strength now in the Crimea is two Artillery; Captain McClellan, United States Cavalry.

> CALIFORNIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.- New ved here to-day, from Punta Arenas, with California dates of the 5th instant. About two hundred persons had left San Francisco, to join Walker's army in Nicaragua. In Oregon, the Indians continued to commit

> depredations. The latest news from the mines was encour-The Webster left Punta Arenas on the 19 h Walker was still at Grenada, and had quiet pos session of the Transit Company's route. On the 13th, Mr. Wheeler, the United States Minister, officially recognised the new Government. Walker was dally receiving accessions

to his army.

Corral had been found guilty of treason, and shot. Espinosa had vanished.

Colonel Kinney was still at Greytown, FROM MEXICO.—General Alvarez has issued decree, by which the Government acknowledges all debts contracted by the leaders of th late revolution for the general good, and classifies the same, and provides for their payment. The debt thus contracted amounts to \$1,800,000. General Vidaurri has sent to General Alvarez despatches, giving a brief account of the movements of Captain Callahan. In the latest of these communications, General Vidaurri congratulates President Alvarez upon the happy ermination of the revolution, and the estab lishment of a good Government. He denies ever having had any intention of establishing a Sierra Madre Republic, and says he will be the last man to support a dissolution of the Mexi-can Union. His only wish is to see his country great and happy.

INSIGRATION TO IOWA AND MINNESOTA .- The rush of immigrants to Iowa the present year is truly astonishing. No State, not even Cali-fornia, has obtained so rapid an increase of population as has Iowa the past season, Flour, State brands, extra - 10.12 (211.59 Through May and June, every road to the interior was througed with covered wagons, accompanied by flocks and herds; and at morning and evening, wherever you went, the encampments along the margin of watercourses reminded you of the exodus of the Israelites. Southern Minnesota, too, is filling up with great rapidity, and this Territory will soon be knock-ing at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union. The population of Minnesota and Iowa at the next census will exceed a million, and many think Iowa will reach that number Dubuque Express.

THE GASCONADE BRIDGE DISASTER. -Bacon, Sides - -Louis, Nov. 23.—The committee appointed to investigate the causes of the late railroad ca-Bacon, Hams Pork, Meas - . . lamity at the Gasconade bridge have made two reports. The majority attribute the cause to Beef Lard, in barrols the high rate of speed at which the train was erossing the bridge, whilst the minority report attributes the disaster to the total insufficiency Lard, in kegs · · · Butter, Western . . of the bridge to support even its own weight. Butter, State · · · FROM NICARAGUA .- Late accounts from Nic Coffee, Rio

aregua represent that Gen. Corral had carried Coffee, Java . . . out the terms of the treaty, and surrendered his force to Gen. Walker. Don Rivas was duly inaugurated on the 30th ultimo, as President. It was understood that Parker H. French would Wool, Fleece, commou be Minister of Finance. Gen. Walker was ap-pointed Commander in Chief of the army. Af-fairs were progressing favorably with Colonel Lime, Rockland 1.16 @ 0.00 Kinney. Lime, common -WISCONSIN ELECTION .- It is not yet positive-

y known who has been elected Governor of the State of Wisconsin. There seems, however, to be very little room to doubt that Mr. Bashford. the Republican candidate, has been chosen by will be opposite to each other on a social of heights, with only a few accessible points, and separated by a kind of neutral ground, formed in part by the Tchernaya valley, which, as soon

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The following is the full vote of Maryland on the State ticket: Comptroller-Bowie, 39,160; Purnell, 41,961. Lottery Commissioner—Gale, 39,212: McPhail.

41,750. Purnell's majority, 2,801; McPhail's majority, 2,538. najority, 2,538.

The next House of Delegates of this State

will consist of 14 Democrats, 6 Whigs, and 62 Know Nothings. The Senate will consist of 5 Democrats, 9 Whigs, and 8 Know Nothings. The Know Nothing majority on joint ballot will be 28. COLLISION ON A RAILROAD .- Buffalo, Non

22.—Last night's express train of the Buffalo and Brantford railroad ran into a wood train near Caledonia, smashing several cars, and killing four German laborers, names unknown. A man named McCormick had both his legs broken. A Mr. Wilson had one leg broken and the other badly crushed. THE WEATHER AT ALBANY .- Albany, Nov

22.-Winter is fairly upon us; the northwestern

blast is searching and severe. We are in the

midst of a gale of wind. Ice made last night

for the first time, three quarters of an inch thick. Another day like this, and canal navigation must be suspended on account of the snow Judge Grier, of the U.S. Supreme Court, has decided, on a suit instituted in Pennsylvania. that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 pounds, and that no State law can be enacted altering the quantity. According to this decision. every coal dealer who gives but 2,000 pounds to the ton can be arrested, and convicted or a charge of swindling. The law of Pennsylvania

Republican Association of Washington.

the coal dealers, with the result as above stated.

This Association have established their Headquarters in the second story of the new building on D street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, one square north of Pennsylvania avenue. Our Republican friends visiting Washington are cordially invited to visit the room, where they will find files of the principal newspapers of the country.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS. HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S SPEECHES.

The Republican Association of Washington city have published in pamphlet form the speeches recently delivered by the Hon. William H. Seward at Albany and Buffalo, and, in order to give them as general a circulation as possible have determined to send them at the following

Speeches at Albany and Buffalo, in on pamphlet, at \$2 per hundred copies. Speech at Albany, in the German language, \$2 per hundred copies. The Association will also direct and mail

them singly, free of postage, to such names as

may be furnished, at the above rates : or they

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The Slave Oligarchy and its Usurpations. THE OUTRAGES IN KANSAS. POSITION OF THE REPUPLICAN PARTY.

SPEECH

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The Evening of the 2d of November, 1855, FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON Just published, in pamphlet form, by the Re

publican Association of Washington City, Price

Corn, yeliow - - - - -

Bacon, Sides - - - - -

Bacon, Hams

Wool, Washed - - - - -

Wool, Pulled - - - - -

Wool, Fleece, common - - -

Wool, Fleece, fine - - - -

Wool, Choice Mering . . .

Butter, Western, in kegs . .

Butter, Holl

Cheese - - - - - - -

Whom, white

Wheat, red

Corn, yellow

Clover Seed . . .

Timothy Seed . . .

Hay

Wool, Unwashed .

Pork, Mess · · · · ·

Lard, in kegs - - - - Wool, Unwashed - - -

Ryc, Pennsylvania - - - 1.18 (@ 1.20

Rye, Virginia · · · · · 1.67 (a) 1.10 Oats, Maryland and Virginia · 38 (d) 40

Oats, Pennsylvania - - - 38 (d. 49 Clover Seed - - - - 8.00 (d. 8.37

Hay, Timothy - - - - 22.00 (25.00

Hops - - - - - - 18 (a) 20 Potatoes, Mercer - - - 0.00 (a) 0.00

Bacon, Shoulders 13 (d) 13]

Pork, Prime 20.00 @00.00

Beef, Mess - - - - 18.50 @00.00 Lard, in barrels - - - 12 @ 123

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Mississippia, were errored from Jackson, Mississippi, were errored from Chicago, in three days and eighteen hours, being the quickest time on record.

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The conour of the latter on the proposition of the course of the Curry of Wireland Parks, and on the proposition of the Curry of Wireland Parks, and on the proposition of the Curry of the proposition of the Curry of the pro Park. Anxious to restore peace, Mr. Park made an address to the committee, declaring that he had come in a private capacity, to trans-